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Whitehall, October 26.

THe following Addreſs Signed by about Ten thouſand Tinners of the ſeveral Stanneries in *Cornwall*, was preſented to His Majeſty by the Right Honorable the Earl of *Bath*, Lord-Warden of the Stanneries, accompanied by the Lord *Arundel* of *Trerife*, and ſeveral Gentlemen of that Country, which His Majeſty did graciouſly accept of, and was pleaſed to declare the ſatisfaction He has in theſe repeated Teſtimonies of the Duty and Affection of that Loyal County.

WE Your Majeſties moſt Loyal and Obedient Subjects, the Tynners of the ſeveral Stanneries, within Your Majeſties moſt Loyal County of Cornwall, being filled with Horror and Aſtoniſhment at the late helliſh Plot and Conſpiracy againſt the Life of Your Sacred Majeſty and Dearelt Brother, James, Duke of York; preſume with all humility to proſtrate our ſelves at Your Royal Feet, in an humble proteſtation of our abhorrence and utter deteſtation of all Factious, Inſolent, and Traiterous Confederacies and Aſſociations whatſoever, againſt Your Majeſties Royal Perſon, Dignity, Crown, and Government. And do moſt devoutly offer up our moſt hearty and unfeigned Thanks to Almighty God, for His gracious Preſervation of Your Majeſty and Dearelt Brother, and the ſeaſonable Diſcovery of this horrid Conſpiracy, which if not by His gracious Providence detected and prevented, would undoubtedly have involved theſe Kingdoms in Blood and Confuſion, ſubverted the beſt Religion and Government in the World, and reduced Your Majeſties Loyal Subjects into as great, or if poſſible, greater Slavery, than that into which they were lately betrayed, under the ſpecious pretences of Religion and Liberty; and happily redeemed by Your Majeſties miraculous Reſtauration, we are truly ſenſible of Your Princely Care and Royal Vertues, whereby our Laws have ever ſince had their due courſe, and we have enjoyed our Religion and Property inviolate, the Bleſſings of Peace and Plenty, and ſecurity from Dangers at home and abroad; We think our ſelves therefore obliged in Duty and Conſcience, to lay at Your Royal Feet our Lives and Fortunes, humbly and ſolemnly Proteſting (as our Religion, Duty, and Allegiance obliges) we will chearfully Sacrifice all, in defence of Your Majeſties Sacred Perſon, Your Heirs and Lawful Succeſſors, and the Government now by Law eſtabliſhed in Church and State.

There has been likewiſe preſented to His Majeſty, a very Loyal Addreſs from the Borough and Corporation of *Denbigh*, which His Majeſty received very graciouſly.

The humble and unanimous Addreſs of the Aldermen, Bayliffs, Capital Burgeſſes, and Loyal (viz. all the Inhabitants of the Borough and Corporation of Denbigh.

Dread Soveraign,

WE humbly beg Your Majeſty's belief, that though we come ſo late to lay this our Addreſs at Your Royal Feet, yet we have paid as early Ackoowledgements and Thanks, as any of Your Majeſties Loyal Subjects, to the King of Kings, for Your Majeſties and Your Illuſtrious Brother's happy Deliverances, from thoſe Traiterous Wretches, that at one blow would have cut off the beſt of Kings, and overturned the beſt of Governments; Men (if Monſters may be ſo called) who having beat themſelves Actors (or the Off-ſpring of ſuch) in the late Rebellion, do now by their repeated Treaſons, call aloud for Your Majeſties Juſtice, and the execution of Your ſevereſt Laws, to prevent their future attempts of Modelling old Covenants into new Aſſociations, that we and our Poſterity may live under Your Majeſties Gracious Government, and Your Royal Line, as long as the Sun and Moon endure.

Vienna, Octob. 17. The laſt Letters from the Imperial Camp inform us, That they were laying a Bridge over the Danube about half a mile above Gran, which they intended to paſs the 14. inſt. and to beſiege that place, in caſe they are not hindred by the Seaſon, and the want of Forage and Proviſions: That they had advice that the Grand Viſier was on his march with 30000 Men to joyn the Body he had appointed to cover Gran and Barkan; when he was informed of their defeat, and that he returned thereupon with great precipitation towards Stoel Weiſſembourg: and that Count Teckeley had again ſent two Deputies to the King of Poland, to deſire him to interpoſe with the Emperor on his behalf, but that they had not been very well received, the King not believing their Maſter is ſincere in the profeſſions he makes to him. The Count de Denhoffe, Palatine of Pomerelle and General of the Polith Artillery, having been killed in the action on the 7th inſtant at Barkan, his Body, which was found after the Fight, and known, though the Turks had cut off the Head, was three days agone brought hither.

Lintz, Octob. 19. The Letters from the Imperial Camp of the 14th inſtant tell us, That the day after the Victory at Barkan, the King of Poland had cauſed Te Deum, to be ſung, and the Artillery, to be thrice diſcharged with ſhot againſt Gran: and that on the 11th the Boats arrived for the making a Bridge, which they begun the next day to lay over the Danube about a mile above Gran, at a place where there lies a ſmall Iſland in that River, on which they were raiſing a ſmall Fort to ſecure the ſaid Bridge. The Emperor has reſolved to remain here this Winter. The Baron de Blumberg is going to Moſcovy to propoſe an Alliance between his Imperial Majeſty, the King of Poland, and the Czars, againſt the Turks. And Count Berka, the Emperors Envoy Extraordinary to Denmark, and afterwards to Sweden, will be diſpatched in few days. Yeſterday arrived here from the Army the two Princes of Hannover, who are returning home.

Ratisbonne, Octob. 21. All our Letters as well from Hungary as Vienna, confirm the account we had of the Victory obtained by the Chriſtians at Barkan; They tell us that 6000 Turks were killed upon the place, among which were the new Baſſa of Buda, and two other Baſſa's, eſteemed the beſt Officers in the Ottoman Army, that a great many were drowned, and between 11 and 1200 taken priſoners, the Baſſa's of Sileſtria and Boſſina being of that number; and that the Spoil was great, all the Enemies Baggage, 20 pieces of Cannon, and above 4000 Horſes having been taken by the Chriſtians, who on their part loſt not 300 Men, whereof 200 were Poles. The Letters add that the Chriſtian Army was paſſing the Danube in order to beſiege Gran.

Cologne, Octob. 28. All the Letters from the Chriſtian Army in *Hungary* aſſure us, that the loſs which the Turks ſuſtained on the 9th at *Barkan*, is greater than was at firſt believed; They had there 11000 Horſe, and 1200 Janiſſaries, whereof 5000 were ſlain, among them the Baſſa of *Buda*, and two other Baſſa's, many were drowned, and two Baſſa's with many Officers and others taken Priſoners. The Letters add, that 2500 men, which the Elector of *Brandenburg* ſends to the aſſiſtance of the King of *Poland*, were arrived in his Camp; and that the Bavarian Foot was come to *Canora*, the Horſe being to return and winter in the Empire.

Bruſſels, October 29. The Italian Regiment of Canſelmo is arrived at Aeth, where we are told there is now a very good Garriſon. Of the Spaniſh Cavalry that were encamped in the Counterſcarp of this place, two Regiments are gone to Charleroy and Namur, and the reſt are drawn into the Town. The General Officers of the Dutch Troops encamped at Hambecke, are at preſent here to confer with his Excellency about their Quarters; It's ſaid the Horſe and Dragoons will be ſent home again, and that the Foot will be put into this place, Vilvord, Malines, and Louvain. The Marquis